• What is SQL?

 SQL stands for Structured Query Language. It's a domain-specific language used in programming and designed for managing data in relational database management systems (RDBMS) or for stream processing in relational data stream management systems (RDSMS).

• What are the different types of SQL commands?

- SQL commands are broadly categorized into four types:
 - DDL (Data Definition Language) commands: CREATE, ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE, RENAME.
 - DML (Data Manipulation Language) commands: SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE.
 - o DCL (Data Control Language) commands: GRANT, REVOKE.
 - TCL (Transaction Control Language) commands: COMMIT, ROLLBACK, SAVEPOINT.

• What is the difference between DELETE and TRUNCATE commands?

- DELETE command is used to remove rows from a table based on a condition, whereas TRUNCATE command is used to remove all rows from a table and free the space containing the table.
- DELETE is a DML command, whereas TRUNCATE is a DDL command.
- DELETE can be rolled back, whereas TRUNCATE cannot be rolled back.

• What is a JOIN in SQL?

• A JOIN is used to combine rows from two or more tables based on a related column between them. There are different types of JOINs such as INNER JOIN, LEFT JOIN, RIGHT JOIN, and FULL JOIN.

• What is a primary key and foreign key in SQL?

- A primary key is a column or a group of columns that uniquely identifies each row in a table. It must contain unique values and cannot contain NULL values.
- A foreign key is a column or a group of columns in a table that refers to the primary key of another table. It establishes a relationship between two tables.

• What is a subquery in SQL?

• A subquery is a query nested within another query. It can be used to return data that will be used in the main query's condition or to retrieve data for further processing.

• What is a stored procedure?

• A stored procedure is a set of SQL statements that are stored in the database and can be executed by calling the procedure. It helps in reducing network traffic and improves performance.

• What is normalization and denormalization?

- Normalization is the process of organizing data in a database to reduce redundancy and dependency. It involves dividing large tables into smaller tables and defining relationships between them.
- Denormalization is the process of adding redundant data to a normalized database to improve performance by reducing the need for joining tables.